Senate Engrossed House Bill

FILED KEN BENNETT SECRETARY OF STATE

State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-ninth Legislature First Regular Session 2009

CHAPTER 119

HOUSE BILL 2344

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 12-562, 13-1802, 14-5506, 46-451, 46-452, 46-453, 46-454, 46-455, 46-456 AND 46-457, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO INCAPACITATED AND VULNERABLE ADULTS.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Section 12-562, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

12-562. Medical malpractice actions: grounds

- A. A medical malpractice action shall not be brought against a licensed health care provider except upon the grounds set forth in section 12-561.
- B. A medical malpractice action brought against a licensed health care provider shall not be based upon assault and battery.
- C. A medical malpractice action based upon breach of contract for professional services shall not be brought unless such contract is in writing.
- D. A medical malpractice action brought against a physician licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 13 or 17, a podiatrist licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 7, a registered nurse practitioner licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 15 or a physician assistant licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 25 regarding services provided within that person's scope of practice shall not be based on the neglect, abuse or exploitation of an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult, except as provided in section 46-455.
 - Sec. 2. Section 13-1802, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-1802. <u>Theft: classification: definitions</u>
- A. A person commits theft if, without lawful authority, the person knowingly:
- 1. Controls property of another with the intent to deprive the other person of such property; or
- 2. Converts for an unauthorized term or use services or property of another entrusted to the defendant or placed in the defendant's possession for a limited, authorized term or use; or
- 3. Obtains services or property of another by means of any material misrepresentation with intent to deprive the other person of such property or services; or
- 4. Comes into control of lost, mislaid or misdelivered property of another under circumstances providing means of inquiry as to the true owner and appropriates such property to the person's own or another's use without reasonable efforts to notify the true owner; or
- 5. Controls property of another knowing or having reason to know that the property was stolen; or
- 6. Obtains services known to the defendant to be available only for compensation without paying or an agreement to pay the compensation or diverts another's services to the person's own or another's benefit without authority to do so.
- B. A person commits theft if, WITHOUT LAWFUL AUTHORITY, the person knowingly takes control, title, use or management of an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult's assets or property through intimidation or deception, as defined in section 46-456, while acting in a position of trust and confidence

- 1 -

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and with the intent to deprive the incapacitated or vulnerable adult of the asset or property. PROOF THAT A PERSON TOOK CONTROL, TITLE, USE OR MANAGEMENT OF A VULNERABLE ADULT'S PROPERTY WITHOUT ADEQUATE CONSIDERATION TO THE VULNERABLE ADULT MAY GIVE RISE TO AN INFERENCE THAT THE PERSON INTENDED TO DEPRIVE THE VULNERABLE ADULT OF THE PROPERTY.

- C. IT IS AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE TO ANY PROSECUTION UNDER SUBSECTION B OF THIS SECTION THAT EITHER:
- 1. THE PROPERTY WAS GIVEN AS A GIFT CONSISTENT WITH A PATTERN OF GIFT GIVING TO THE PERSON THAT EXISTED BEFORE THE ADULT BECAME VULNERABLE.
- 2. THE PROPERTY WAS GIVEN AS A GIFT CONSISTENT WITH A PATTERN OF GIFT GIVING TO A CLASS OF INDIVIDUALS THAT EXISTED BEFORE THE ADULT BECAME VULNERABLE.
- 3. THE SUPERIOR COURT APPROVED THE TRANSACTION BEFORE THE TRANSACTION OCCURRED.
- C. D. The inferences set forth in section 13-2305 apply to any prosecution under subsection A, paragraph 5 of this section.
- θ . E. At the conclusion of any grand jury proceeding, hearing or trial, the court shall preserve any trade secret that is admitted in evidence or any portion of a transcript that contains information relating to the trade secret pursuant to section 44-405.
- F. SUBSECTION B OF THIS SECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO AN AGENT WHO IS ACTING WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE AGENT'S DUTIES AS OR ON BEHALF OF A HEALTH CARE INSTITUTION THAT IS LICENSED PURSUANT TO TITLE 36, CHAPTER 4 AND THAT PROVIDES SERVICES TO THE VULNERABLE ADULT.
- E. G. Theft of property or services with a value of twenty-five thousand dollars or more is a class 2 felony. Theft of property or services with a value of four thousand dollars or more but less than twenty-five thousand dollars is a class 3 felony. Theft of property or services with a value of three thousand dollars or more but less than four thousand dollars is a class 4 felony, except that theft of any vehicle engine or transmission is a class 4 felony regardless of value. Theft of property or services with a value of two thousand dollars or more but less than three thousand dollars is a class 5 felony. Theft of property or services with a value of one thousand dollars or more but less than two thousand dollars is a class 6 felony. Theft of any property or services valued at less than one thousand dollars is a class 1 misdemeanor, unless the property is taken from the person of another, is a firearm or is a dog taken for the purpose of dog fighting in violation of section 13-2910.01, in which case the theft is a class 6 felony.
- F. H. A person who is convicted of a violation of subsection A, paragraph 1 or 3 of this section that involved property with a value of one hundred thousand dollars or more is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis except pursuant to section 31-233, subsection A or B until the sentence imposed by the court has

- 2 -

 been served, the person is eligible for release pursuant to section 41-1604.07 or the sentence is commuted.

- I. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION:
- 1. "ADEQUATE CONSIDERATION" MEANS THE PROPERTY WAS GIVEN TO THE PERSON AS PAYMENT FOR BONA FIDE GOODS OR SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE PERSON AND THE PAYMENT WAS AT A RATE THAT WAS CUSTOMARY FOR SIMILAR GOODS OR SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY THAT THE VULNERABLE ADULT RESIDED IN AT THE TIME OF THE TRANSACTION.
- 2. "PATTERN OF GIFT GIVING" MEANS TWO OR MORE GIFTS THAT ARE THE SAME OR SIMILAR IN TYPE AND MONETARY VALUE.
- 3. "POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE" HAS THE SAME MEANING PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 46-456.
- 4. "PROPERTY" INCLUDES ALL FORMS OF REAL PROPERTY AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
- 5. "VULNERABLE ADULT" HAS THE SAME MEANING AS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 46-451.
 - Sec. 3. Section 14-5506, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 14-5506. Powers of attorney: intimidation: deception: definitions
- A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, an agent shall use the principal's money, property or other assets only in the principal's best interest and the agent shall not use the principal's money, property or other assets for the agent's benefit. An agent who violates this subsection is subject to prosecution under title 13 and civil penalties pursuant to section 46-456.
- B. Any authority, the use of which is not in the principal's best interest or is for the agent's benefit including contracted for commissions, fees or other compensation shall be specifically identified in detail within the instrument or a written contract signed by the principal that is specifically identified by the instrument and be separately initialed by the principal and the witness at the time of execution.
- C. A. If the agent acted with intimidation or deception as defined in section 46-456 in procuring the power of attorney or any authority provided in the power of attorney, the agent is subject to prosecution under title 13 and civil penalties pursuant to section 46-456.
- D. B. A power of attorney executed by an adult who does not have capacity is invalid. In a criminal proceeding, the agent has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the principal had capacity. In a civil proceeding, if the party challenging the validity of a power of attorney on the grounds of lack of capacity proves by a preponderance of the evidence that, at the time the power of attorney was executed, the principal was a vulnerable adult, the agent has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the principal had capacity. In a civil proceeding, if the party challenging the validity of a power of attorney on the basis of lack of capacity does not prove by a preponderance of the evidence that, at

- 3 -

the time the power of attorney was executed, the principal was a vulnerable adult, the agent has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the principal had capacity.

- ϵ . C. A person who in good faith either assists or deals with an agent is protected as if the agent properly exercised the agent's power regardless of whether the authority of that person as the agent has been terminated.
 - F. D. For THE purposes of this section:
- 1. "Best interest" means the agent acts solely for the principal's benefit.
- 2. 1. "Capacity" means that at the time the power of attorney was executed the principal was capable of understanding in a reasonable manner the nature and effect of the act of executing and granting the power of attorney.
- 2. "INTIMIDATION" INCLUDES THREATENING TO DEPRIVE A VULNERABLE ADULT OF FOOD. NUTRITION. SHELTER OR NECESSARY MEDICATION OR MEDICAL TREATMENT.
- 3. "Vulnerable adult" has the same meaning prescribed in section 46-451.
 - Sec. 4. Section 46-451, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 46-451. <u>Definitions: program goals</u>
 - A. In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - 1. "Abuse" means:
 - (a) Intentional infliction of physical harm.
 - (b) Injury caused by negligent acts or omissions.
 - (c) Unreasonable confinement.
 - (d) Sexual abuse or sexual assault.
- 2. "De facto conservator" means any person who takes possession of the estate of an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult, without right or lawful authority. A de facto conservator is subject to all of the responsibilities that attach to a legally appointed conservator or trustee.
- 3. "De facto guardian" means any person who takes possession of the person of an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult, without right or lawful authority. A de facto guardian is subject to all of the responsibilities that attach to a legally appointed guardian.
- 4. "Exploitation" means the illegal or improper use of an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult or his resources for another's profit or advantage.
- 5. "Incapacity" means an impairment by reason of mental illness, mental deficiency, mental disorder, physical illness or disability, advanced age, chronic use of drugs, chronic intoxication or other cause to the extent that the person lacks sufficient understanding or capacity to make or communicate informed decisions concerning his person.
 - 6. 5. "Informed consent" means any of the following:
- (a) A written expression by the person that the person fully understands the potential risks and benefits of the withdrawal of food,

- 4 -

 water, medication, medical services, shelter, cooling, heating or other services necessary to maintain minimum physical or mental health and that the person desires that the services be withdrawn.

- (b) Consent to withdraw food, water, medication, medical services, shelter, cooling, heating or other services necessary to maintain minimum physical or mental health as permitted by an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
 - (c) A declaration made pursuant to title 36, chapter 32.
- (d) Consent by another person under a durable power of attorney relating to health care services to withdraw food, water, medication, medical services, shelter, cooling, heating or other services necessary to maintain minimum physical or mental health.
- 7. 6. "Neglect" means a pattern of conduct without the person's informed consent resulting in deprivation of food, water, medication, medical services, shelter, cooling, heating or other services necessary to maintain minimum physical or mental health.
- 8. 7. "Protective services" means a program of identifiable and specialized social services that may offer social services appropriate to resolve problems of abuse, exploitation or neglect of an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult.
- 9. 8. "Protective services worker" means a person who has been selected by and trained under the requirements prescribed by the department to provide protective services.
- 10. 9. "Vulnerable adult" means an individual who is eighteen years of age or older AND who is unable to protect himself from abuse, neglect or exploitation by others because of a physical or mental impairment. VULNERABLE ADULT INCLUDES AN INCAPACITATED PERSON AS DEFINED IN SECTION 14-5101.
- B. Protective services programs shall seek to maintain the adult in his familiar environment by strengthening his capacity for self-maintenance or by providing supportive services.
- C. Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that an adult is abused, neglected or in need of protective services for the sole reason that he relies on treatment from a recognized religious method of healing in lieu of medical treatment.
- D. A written expression pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 6-5, subdivision (a) of this section is valid only if the person is of sound mind when the consent is made and if the consent is witnessed by at least two individuals who do not benefit by the withdrawal of services.
 - Sec. 5. Section 46-452, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 46-452. Protective services worker: powers and duties
 - A. A protective services worker shall:
- 1. Receive reports of abused, exploited or neglected incapacitated or vulnerable adults.

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- 2. Receive from any source oral or written information regarding an adult who may be in need of protective services.
- 3. Upon receipt of such information make an evaluation to determine if the adult is in need of protective services and what services, if any, are needed.
- 4. Offer an adult in need of protective services or his guardian whatever services appear appropriate in view of the evaluation.
- 5. File petitions as necessary for the appointment of a guardian or conservator or the appointment of a temporary guardian or temporary conservator or make application for a special visitation warrant as provided for in title 14, chapter 5.
- B. The department or a protective services worker employed by the department may not be appointed as guardian, conservator or temporary guardian.
- C. An adult protective services worker is immune from civil liability for applying for a special visitation warrant or for filing a petition for guardianship or conservatorship unless the application or filing is done in bad faith.
 - Sec. 6. Section 46-453, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 46-453. Immunity of participants; nonprivileged communication
- A. Any person making a complaint, furnishing a report, information or records required or authorized by this chapter or otherwise participating in the program authorized by this chapter or in a judicial or administrative proceeding or investigation resulting from reports, information or records submitted or obtained pursuant to this chapter is immune from any civil or criminal liability by reason of such action, unless the person acted with malice or unless such person has been charged with or is suspected of abusing, exploiting or neglecting the incapacitated or vulnerable adult in Except as provided in subsection B of this section the physician-patient privilege, husband-wife privilege or any privilege except the attorney-client privilege, provided for by professions such as the practice of social work or nursing covered by law or a code of ethics regarding practitioner-client confidences, both as they relate to the competency of the witness and to the exclusion of confidential communications, shall not pertain in any civil or criminal litigation in which an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult's exploitation, abuse or neglect is an issue nor in any judicial or administrative proceeding resulting from a report, information or records submitted or obtained pursuant to section 46-454 nor in any investigation of an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult's exploitation, abuse or neglect conducted by a peace officer or a protective services worker.
- B. In any civil or criminal litigation in which incapacitation, abuse, exploitation or neglect of an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult is an issue, a clergyman or priest shall not, without his consent, be examined as a witness concerning any confession made to him in his role as a clergyman or a

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Sec. 7. Section 46-454, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 46-454. Duty to report abuse, neglect and exploitation of vulnerable adults; duty to make medical records available; violation; classification

- A. A physician, registered nurse practitioner, hospital intern or resident, surgeon, dentist, psychologist, social worker, peace officer or other person who has responsibility for the care of an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult and who has a reasonable basis to believe that abuse or neglect of the adult has occurred or that exploitation of the adult's property has occurred shall immediately report or cause reports to be made of such reasonable basis to a peace officer or to a protective services worker. The guardian or conservator of an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult shall immediately report or cause reports to be made of such reasonable basis to the superior court. All of the above reports shall be made immediately in person or by telephone and shall be followed by a written report mailed or delivered within forty-eight hours or on the next working day if the forty-eight hours expire on a weekend or holiday.
- B. An attorney, accountant, trustee, guardian, conservator or other person who has responsibility for preparing the tax records of an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult or a person who has responsibility for any other action concerning the use or preservation of the incapacitated or vulnerable adult's property and who, in the course of fulfilling that responsibility, discovers a reasonable basis to believe that exploitation of the adult's property has occurred or that abuse or neglect of the adult has occurred shall immediately report or cause reports to be made of such reasonable basis to a peace officer, to a protective services worker or to the public fiduciary of the county in which the incapacitated or vulnerable adult resides. If the public fiduciary is unable to investigate the contents of a report, the public fiduciary shall immediately forward the report to a protective services worker. If a public fiduciary investigates a report and determines that the matter is outside the scope of action of a public fiduciary, then the report shall be immediately forwarded to a protective services worker. All of the above reports shall be made immediately in person or by telephone and shall be followed by a written report mailed or delivered within forty-eight hours or on the next working day if the forty-eight hours expire on a weekend or holiday.
 - C. Reports pursuant to subsections A and B shall contain:
- 1. The names and addresses of the adult and any persons having control or custody of the adult, if known.
- 2. The adult's age and the nature and extent of incapacity or THE ADULT'S vulnerability.
- 3. The nature and extent of the adult's injuries or physical neglect or of the exploitation of the adult's property.

- 7 -

- 4. Any other information that the person reporting believes might be helpful in establishing the cause of the adult's injuries or physical neglect or of the exploitation of the adult's property.
- D. Any person other than one required to report or cause reports to be made in subsection A who has a reasonable basis to believe that abuse or neglect of an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult has occurred may report the information to a peace officer or to a protective services worker.
- E. A person having custody or control of medical or financial records of an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult for whom a report is required or authorized under this section shall make such records, or a copy of such records, available to a peace officer or adult protective services worker investigating the incapacitated or vulnerable adult's neglect, exploitation or abuse on written request for the records signed by the peace officer or adult protective services worker. Records disclosed pursuant to this subsection are confidential and may be used only in a judicial or administrative proceeding or investigation resulting from a report required or authorized under this section.
- F. If reports pursuant to this section are received by a peace officer, the peace officer shall notify the adult protective services of the department of economic security as soon as possible and make such information available to them.
- G. A person required to receive reports pursuant to subsection A, B or D may take or cause to be taken photographs of the abused adult and the vicinity involved. Medical examinations including radiological examinations of the involved adult may be performed. Accounts, inventories or audits of the exploited adult's property may be performed. The person, department, agency— or court that initiates such photographs, examinations, accounts, inventories or audits shall pay the associated costs in accordance with existing statutes and rules. If any person is found to be responsible for the abuse, neglect or exploitation of an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult in a criminal or civil action, the court may order the person to make restitution as the court deems appropriate.
- H. If psychiatric records are requested pursuant to subsection E, the custodian of the records shall notify the attending psychiatrist, who may excise from the records, before they are made available:
 - 1. Personal information about individuals other than the patient.
- 2. Information regarding specific diagnosis or treatment of a psychiatric condition, if the attending psychiatrist certifies in writing that release of the information would be detrimental to the patient's health or treatment.
- I. If any portion of a psychiatric record is excised pursuant to subsection H, a court, upon application of a peace officer or adult protective services worker, may order that the entire record or any portion of such record containing information relevant to the reported abuse or

- 8 -

neglect be made available to the peace officer or adult protective services worker investigating the abuse or neglect.

- J. A licensing agency shall not find that a reported incidence of abuse at a care facility by itself is sufficient grounds to permit the agency to close the facility or to find that all residents are in imminent danger.
- K. A person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a class $1\ \text{misdemeanor}.$
 - Sec. 8. Section 46-455, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:
 46-455. Permitting life or health of a vulnerable adult to be
 endangered by neglect: violation: classification:
 civil remedy: definition
- A. A person who has been employed to provide care, who is a de facto guardian or de facto conservator or who has been appointed by a court to provide care to an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult and who causes or permits the life of the adult to be endangered or that person's health to be injured or endangered by neglect is guilty of a class 5 felony.
- B. An incapacitated or A vulnerable adult whose life or health is being or has been endangered or injured by neglect, abuse or exploitation may file an action in superior court against any person or enterprise that has been employed to provide care, that has assumed a legal duty to provide care or that has been appointed by a court to provide care to such incapacitated or vulnerable adult for having caused or permitted such conduct. A physician licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 13 or 17, a podiatrist licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 7, a registered nurse practitioner licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 15 or a physician assistant licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 25, while providing services within the scope of that person's licensure, is not subject to civil liability for damages under this section unless either:
- 1. At the time of the events giving rise to a cause of action under this section, the person was employed or retained by the facility or designated by the facility, with the consent of the person, to serve the function of medical director as that term is defined or used by federal or state law governing a nursing care institution, an assisted living center, an assisted living facility, an assisted living home, an adult day health care facility, a residential care institution, an adult care home, a skilled nursing facility or a nursing facility.
- 2. At the time of the events giving rise to a cause of action under this section, all of the following applied:
- (a) The person was a physician licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 13 or 17, a podiatrist licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 7, a registered nurse practitioner licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 15 or a physician assistant licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 25.
- (b) The person was the primary provider responsible for the medical services to the patient while the patient was at one of the facilities listed in paragraph 1 of this subsection.

- 9 -

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- C. Any person who was the primary provider of medical services to the patient in the last two years before it was recommended that the patient be admitted to one of the facilities listed in subsection B, paragraph 1 of this section is exempt from civil liability for damages under this section.
- D. For the purposes of this section, primary provider does not include a consultant or specialist as listed in subsection B, paragraph 2, subdivision (a) of this section who is requested by the primary provider to provide care to the patient for whom the primary provider is responsible, unless that consultant or specialist assumes the primary care of the patient.
- E. The state may file an action pursuant to this section on behalf of those persons endangered or injured to prevent, restrain or remedy the conduct described in this section.
- F. The superior court has jurisdiction to prevent, restrain and remedy the conduct described in this section, after making provision for the rights of all innocent persons affected by such conduct and after a hearing or trial, as appropriate, by issuing appropriate orders.
- G. Before a determination of liability, the orders may include, but are not limited to, entering restraining orders or temporary injunctions or taking such other actions, including the acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, the creation of receiverships and the appointment of qualified receivers and the enforcement of constructive trusts, as the court deems proper.
- H. After a determination of liability such orders may include, but are not limited to:
- 1. Ordering any person to divest himself of any direct or indirect interest in any enterprise.
- 2. Imposing reasonable restrictions, including permanent injunctions, on the future activities or investments of any person including prohibiting any person from engaging in the same type of endeavor or conduct to the extent permitted by the constitutions of the United States and this state.
 - 3. Ordering dissolution or reorganization of any enterprise.
- 4. Ordering the payment of actual and consequential damages, as well as costs of suit and reasonable attorney fees, to those persons injured by the conduct described in this section. The court or jury may order the payment of punitive damages under common law principles that are generally applicable to the award of punitive damages in other civil actions. The court may order the payment of reasonable attorney fees that do not exceed two times the total amount of compensatory damages that are awarded in the action, except that the court may award additional attorney fees in connection with the action after the court has reviewed and approved a request for additional attorney fees to the plaintiff.
- 5. Ordering the payment of all costs and expenses of the prosecution and investigation of the conduct described in this section, civil and criminal, incurred by the state or county as appropriate to be paid to the

- 10 -

general fund of this state or the county that incurred such costs and expenses.

- I. A defendant convicted in any criminal proceeding is precluded from subsequently denying the essential allegations of the criminal offense of which he was convicted in any civil proceeding. For the purposes of this subsection, a conviction may result from a verdict or plea, including a plea of no contest.
- J. A person who files an action under this section shall serve notice and one copy of the pleading on the attorney general within thirty days after the action is filed with the superior court. The notice shall identify the action, the person and the person's attorney. Service of the notice does not limit or otherwise affect the right of this state to maintain an action under this section or intervene in a pending action nor does it authorize the person to name this state or the attorney general as a party to the action. Upon receipt of a complaint the attorney general shall notify the appropriate licensing agency.
- K. The initiation of civil proceedings pursuant to this section shall be commenced within two years after actual discovery of the cause of action.
- L. Except for the standard of proof provided in subsection H, paragraph 4 of this section, the standard of proof in civil actions brought pursuant to this section is the preponderance of the evidence.
- M. Except in cases filed by a county attorney, the attorney general, upon timely application, may intervene in any civil action or proceeding brought under this section if the attorney general certifies that in his opinion the action is of special public importance. Upon intervention, the attorney general may assert any available claim and is entitled to the same relief as if the attorney general had instituted a separate action.
- N. In addition to the state's right to intervene as a party in any action under this section, the attorney general may appear as a friend of the court in any proceeding in which a claim under this section has been asserted or in which a court is interpreting section 46-453 or this section.
- O. A civil action authorized by this section is remedial and not punitive and does not limit and is not limited by any other civil remedy or criminal action or any other provision of law. Civil remedies provided under this title are supplemental and not mutually exclusive.
- P. The cause of action or the right to bring a cause of action pursuant to subsection B or E of this section shall not be limited or affected by the death of the incapacitated or vulnerable adult.
- Q. For the purposes of this section, "enterprise" means any corporation, partnership, association, labor union, or other legal entity, or any group of persons associated in fact although not a legal entity, which THAT is involved with providing care to an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult.

- 11 -

Sec. 9. Section 46-456, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 46-456. <u>Duty to a vulnerable adult: financial exploitation: civil penalties: exceptions: definitions</u>

- A. A person who is in a position of trust and confidence to an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult shall act for the benefit of that person to the same extent as a trustee pursuant to title 14, chapter 7. USE THE VULNERABLE ADULT'S ASSETS SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VULNERABLE ADULT AND NOT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PERSON WHO IS IN THE POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE TO THE VULNERABLE ADULT OR THE PERSON'S RELATIVES UNLESS EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:
 - 1. THE SUPERIOR COURT GIVES PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE TRANSACTION.
- 2. THE TRANSACTION IS SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED IN A VALID DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY THAT IS EXECUTED BY THE VULNERABLE ADULT AS THE PRINCIPAL OR IN A VALID TRUST INSTRUMENT THAT IS EXECUTED BY THE VULNERABLE ADULT AS A SETTLOR.
- B. A person who is in a position of trust and confidence and who by intimidation or deception knowingly takes control, title, use or management of an incapacitated or vulnerable adult's asset or property with the intent to permanently deprive that person of the asset or property is guilty of theft as provided in section 13-1802.
- C. B. A person who violates subsection A or B of this section is OR SECTION 13-1802, SUBSECTION B SHALL BE subject to ACTUAL damages in a civil action brought by or on behalf of an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult that equal up to three times the amount of the monetary damages AND THE COURT MAY AWARD ADDITIONAL DAMAGES FOR AN AMOUNT UP TO TWO TIMES THE AMOUNT OF THE ACTUAL DAMAGES.
- D. C. IN ADDITION TO THE DAMAGES PRESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION B OF THIS SECTION. THE COURT MAY:
- 1. ORDER A person who violates subsection A or B of this section forfeits OR SECTION 13-1802, SUBSECTION B TO FORFEIT all OR A PORTION OF THE PERSON'S benefits UNDER TITLE 14, CHAPTER 2 with respect to the estate of the deceased, incapacitated or vulnerable adult, including an intestate share, an elective share, an omitted spouse's share, an omitted child's share, a homestead allowance, an ANY exempt property allowance and a family allowance. If the incapacitated or vulnerable adult died intestate, the decedent's VULNERABLE ADULT'S intestate estate passes as if the person who committed the violation VIOLATED SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION OR SECTION 13-1802, SUBSECTION B disclaimed that person's intestate share TO THE EXTENT THE COURT ORDERS THAT PERSON TO FORFEIT ALL OR A PORTION OF THE PERSON'S BENEFITS UNDER TITLE 14, CHAPTER 2.
 - 2. REVOKE, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, ANY REVOCABLE:
- (a) DISPOSITION OR APPOINTMENT OF PROPERTY THAT IS MADE IN A GOVERNING INSTRUMENT BY THE VULNERABLE ADULT TO THE PERSON WHO VIOLATES SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION OR SECTION 13-1802, SUBSECTION B.

- 12 -

- (b) PROVISION BY THE VULNERABLE ADULT THAT IS CONTAINED IN A GOVERNING INSTRUMENT THAT CONFERS A GENERAL OR NONGENERAL POWER OF APPOINTMENT ON THE PERSON WHO VIOLATES SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION OR SECTION 13-1802, SUBSECTION B.
- (c) NOMINATION OR APPOINTMENT BY THE VULNERABLE ADULT THAT IS CONTAINED IN A GOVERNING INSTRUMENT THAT NOMINATES OR APPOINTS THE PERSON WHO VIOLATES SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION OR SECTION 13-1802, SUBSECTION B TO SERVE IN ANY FIDUCIARY OR REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY, INCLUDING SERVING AS A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, CONSERVATOR, TRUSTEE OR AGENT.
- 3. SEVER THE INTERESTS OF THE VULNERABLE ADULT AND THE PERSON WHO VIOLATES SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION OR SECTION 13-1802, SUBSECTION B IN ANY PROPERTY THAT IS HELD BY THEM AT THE TIME OF THE VIOLATION AS JOINT TENANTS WITH THE RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP OR AS COMMUNITY PROPERTY WITH THE RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP, AND TRANSFORM THE INTERESTS OF THE VULNERABLE ADULT AND THE PERSON WHO VIOLATED SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION OR SECTION 13-1802, SUBSECTION B INTO TENANCIES IN COMMON. TO THE EXTENT THAT THE PERSON WHO VIOLATED SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION OR SECTION 13-1802, SUBSECTION B DID NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE CONSIDERATION FOR THE JOINTLY HELD INTEREST, THE COURT MAY CAUSE THE PERSON'S INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT PROPERTY TO BE FORFEITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.
- D. A REVOCATION OR A SEVERANCE UNDER SUBSECTION C, PARAGRAPH 2 OR 3 OF THIS SECTION DOES NOT AFFECT ANY THIRD PARTY INTEREST IN PROPERTY THAT WAS ACQUIRED FOR VALUE AND IN GOOD FAITH RELIANCE ON APPARENT TITLE BY SURVIVORSHIP IN THE PERSON WHO VIOLATED SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION OR SECTION 13-1802, SUBSECTION B UNLESS A WRITING DECLARING THE SEVERANCE HAS BEEN NOTED, REGISTERED, FILED OR RECORDED IN RECORDS THAT ARE APPROPRIATE TO THE KIND AND LOCATION OF THE PROPERTY AND THAT ARE RELIED ON AS EVIDENCE OF OWNERSHIP IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF TRANSITIONS INVOLVING THAT PROPERTY.
- E. IF THE COURT IMPOSES A REVOCATION UNDER SUBSECTION C, PARAGRAPH 2 OF THIS SECTION, PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNING INSTRUMENT SHALL BE GIVEN EFFECT AS IF THE PERSON WHO VIOLATED SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION OR SECTION 13-1802, SUBSECTION B DISCLAIMED ALL PROVISIONS REVOKED BY THE COURT OR, IN THE CASE OF A REVOCATION OF A NOMINATION IN A FIDUCIARY OR REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY, THE PERSON WHO VIOLATED SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION OR SECTION 13-1802, SUBSECTION B PREDECEASED THE DECEDENT.
- E. F. Section 46-455, subsections F, G, H, I, K, L, M and P also apply to civil violations of this section.
- G. THE VULNERABLE ADULT OR THE DULY APPOINTED CONSERVATOR OR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VULNERABLE ADULT'S ESTATE HAS PRIORITY TO, AND MAY FILE, A CIVIL ACTION UNDER THIS SECTION. IF AN ACTION IS NOT FILED BY THE VULNERABLE ADULT OR THE DULY APPOINTED CONSERVATOR OR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VULNERABLE ADULT'S ESTATE, ANY OTHER INTERESTED PERSON, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 14-1201, MAY PETITION THE COURT FOR LEAVE TO FILE AN ACTION ON BEHALF OF THE VULNERABLE ADULT OR THE VULNERABLE ADULT'S ESTATE. NOTICE OF THE HEARING ON THE PETITION SHALL COMPLY WITH SECTION 14-1401.

- 13 -

F. H. Subsections A, B, C, D, and E AND F of this section do not apply to an agent that is WHO IS ACTING WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE PERSON'S DUTIES AS, OR ON BEHALF OF, any of the following:

- 1. A bank, financial institution or escrow agent licensed or certified pursuant to title 6.
- 2. A securities dealer or salesman registered pursuant to title 44, chapter 12, article 9.
- 3. An insurer, including a title insurer, authorized and regulated pursuant to title 20.
- 4. A HEALTH CARE INSTITUTION LICENSED PURSUANT TO TITLE 36, CHAPTER 4 THAT PROVIDES SERVICES TO THE VULNERABLE ADULT.
 - G. I. For the purposes of this section:
- 1. "Deception" means that a person deceives an incapacitated or vulnerable adult by knowingly doing any of the following:
- (a) Creating or confirming a false impression in an incapacitated or vulnerable adult's mind.
- (b) Failing to correct a false impression that the person is responsible for creating or confirming in an incapacitated or vulnerable adult's mind.
- (c) Making a promise to an incapacitated or vulnerable adult that the person does not intend to perform or that the person knows will not or cannot be performed. A person's failure to perform a promise is not by itself sufficient proof that the person did not intend to perform the promise.
- (d) Misrepresenting or concealing a material fact that relates to the terms of a contract or an agreement that the person enters into with the incapacitated or vulnerable adult or that relates to the existing or preexisting condition of any of the property involved in a contract or an agreement.
- (e) Using any material misrepresentation, false pretense or false promise to induce, encourage or solicit an incapacitated or vulnerable adult to enter into a contract or an agreement.
- 2. "Intimidation" includes threatening to deprive an incapacitated or vulnerable adult of food, nutrition, shelter or necessary medication or medical treatment.
 - 1. "ASSET" INCLUDES ALL FORMS OF PERSONAL AND REAL PROPERTY.
- 2. "DISPOSITION OR APPOINTMENT OF PROPERTY" INCLUDES A TRANSFER OF AN ITEM OF PROPERTY OR ANY OTHER BENEFIT OF A BENEFICIARY DESIGNATED IN A GOVERNING INSTRUMENT.
- 3. "GOVERNING INSTRUMENT" MEANS A DEED, A WILL, A TRUST, A CUSTODIANSHIP, AN INSURANCE OR ANNUITY POLICY, AN ACCOUNT WITH PAY ON DEATH DESIGNATION, A SECURITY REGISTERED IN BENEFICIARY FORM, A PENSION, A PROFIT SHARING, RETIREMENT OR SIMILAR BENEFIT PLAN, AN INSTRUMENT CREATING OR EXERCISING A POWER OF APPOINTMENT, A POWER OF ATTORNEY OR A DISPOSITIVE, APPOINTIVE OR NOMINATIVE INSTRUMENT OF ANY SIMILAR TYPE.

- 14 -

- 3. 4. "Position of trust and confidence" means that a person is any of the following:
- (a) One A PERSON who has assumed a duty to provide care to the incapacitated or vulnerable adult.
- (b) A joint tenant or a tenant in common with an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult.
- (c) θ ne A PERSON who is in a fiduciary relationship with an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult including a de facto guardian or de facto conservator.
- (d) A PERSON WHO IS IN A CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE VULNERABLE ADULT. THE ISSUE OF WHETHER A CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONSHIP EXISTS SHALL BE AN ISSUE OF FACT TO BE DECIDED BY THE COURT BASED ON THE TOTALITY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES.
- 5. "REVOCABLE" MEANS A DISPOSITION, APPOINTMENT, PROVISION OR NOMINATION UNDER WHICH THE VULNERABLE ADULT, AT THE TIME OF OR IMMEDIATELY BEFORE DEATH, WAS ALONE EMPOWERED, BY LAW OR UNDER THE GOVERNING INSTRUMENT, TO CANCEL THE DESIGNATION IN FAVOR OF THE PERSON WHO VIOLATED SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION OR SECTION 13-1802, SUBSECTION B, WHETHER OR NOT THE VULNERABLE ADULT WAS THEN EMPOWERED TO DESIGNATE THE VULNERABLE ADULT IN PLACE OF THE PERSON WHO VIOLATED SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION OR SECTION 13-1802, SUBSECTION B OR THE VULNERABLE ADULT THEN HAD CAPACITY TO EXERCISE THE POWER.
 - Sec. 10. Section 46-457, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 46-457. Elder abuse central registry: mandatory reporting: release of information
- A. A person who files an action under this article shall serve notice and one copy of the pleading with the attorney general within thirty days after the action is filed in the superior court. The notice shall identify the action, the person against whom the civil complaint has been filed and that person's attorney. The person who files an action is responsible for submitting a report on the final disposition of the case within thirty days after the final action is taken.
- B. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a state agency other than adult protective services that renders an administrative decision that substantiates the allegation of abuse or that files a civil action that alleges abuse, neglect or financial exploitation pursuant to this article or title 36 shall serve notice and one copy of the administrative decision or pleading with the attorney general within thirty days after the administrative decision is rendered or within thirty days after the action is filed in the superior court. The agency is responsible for submitting a report on the final disposition of the case within thirty days after the final action is taken. Adult protective services shall report its findings to the registry established pursuant to section 46-459. The department of economic security shall not provide the notice prescribed in this subsection for information maintained in the adult protective services registry pursuant to section 46-459.

- 15 -

- C. If the victim of the offense is an incapacitated or A vulnerable adult, a person who files a criminal complaint or indictment involving a violation of this article or section 13-1102, 13-1103, 13-1104, 13-1105, 13-1201, 13-1203, 13-1204, 13-1303, 13-1304, 13-1403, 13-1404, 13-1406, 13-1802, 13-1807, 13-2002, 13-2310 or 13-3623 shall submit a copy of the criminal complaint or indictment to the attorney general within thirty days after arraignment. Within thirty days of the date of issuance of the minute entry the court shall endorse to the attorney general a copy of the sentencing minute entry or the minute entry reflecting the case has been dismissed or a judgment of acquittal has been entered. The attorney general shall develop guidelines to implement this subsection.
- D. The attorney general shall maintain a registry containing the names of persons pursuant to subsection A, B or C of this section with the date the action was filed with the superior court or the date the administrative decision was rendered, the dates of the conduct set forth in the complaint, the indictment or decision, the general nature of the complaint, indictment or decision and the disposition of the complaint, indictment or decision, if known.
- E. The information maintained pursuant to subsection D of this section is available to the public on written request to the custodian of the registry.
- F. A person may submit a written.statement on that person's own behalf to the custodian of the registry. The statement is part of the records for distribution in response to all inquiries concerning that person.
- G. A person or agency that distributes information in the registry in good faith is not subject to civil or criminal liability.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR JULY 13, 2009.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE JULY 13, 2009.